

GERMAN ELECTORS VOTING IN RAIN

Balloting Passes Off in a Quiet and Orderly Manner.

COUNTING IN PROGRESS

President Ebert and His Wife Go to Polls Together in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 6.—In the election of members of the first National Assembly under the republican constitution the polling booths throughout Germany closed at 6 o'clock and the election committees are now busy counting the votes. Reports up to the present indicate that everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The predictions of riots and insurrections have proved to be false. A steady downpour of rain doubtless helped to dampen the ardor of the more fiery spirits.

The participation of the electors was fairly active, but there was no rush at the polling booths. There were extremely numerous, 2,000 having been set up in Greater Berlin alone.

Unofficial returns from various parts of Germany indicate that the Independent Socialists have polled in great strength, their vote in all the industrial areas largely exceeding their last year's vote. The German People's Party, the former National Liberals, are leading the bourgeois parties up to the present, but the German National Party—former Conservatives—is also running strong.

The following figures, although provisional, indicate the trend of the balloting:

Western Berlin—Majorities 15,000; votes polled, Independents 25,000, Democrats 5,000, Centre 3,000, German People's Party 11,000, German National Party 10,000, Communists 1,000.

Halle—Majorities 10,000; votes polled, Independents 24,000, Democrats 13,000, Centre 15,000, German People's Party 20,000, German National Party 11,000, Communists 5,000.

Frankfurt—Majorities 21,000; votes polled, Independents 12,000, Democrats 8,000, Centre 8,000, German People's Party 9,000, German National Party 6,000, Communists 5,000.

Munich—Majorities 2,500; votes polled, Independents 2,500, Democrats 2,500, Centre 2,500, German People's Party 2,500, German National Party 2,500, Communists 2,500.

In the working class districts of Berlin 60 per cent. of the electors voted to the polls, in the West End about 75 per cent. and in the Centre 68 per cent. In Bavaria, where the elections for the Diet are also taking place, the percentage polled was between 70 and 75 per cent. in the morning President Ebert and his wife recorded their votes together at Krausen-Strasse. They were followed shortly by Dr. Mueller, the Premier; Dr. Koser, Minister of Forestry; and various other Ministers.

Reports from middle and south Germany and the Ruhr district indicate no disturbances and heavy balloting.

Some political observers predict that the Majority Socialists will emerge larger losers from the election. They anticipate that the Democrats also will lose numerous seats. The hope that the present party bloc will control enough votes to insure a continuation of the coalition Government is based on the prospect that the Clericals will hold their own or make a slight gain.

Leaders of the three party coalition (the Majority Socialists, German Democrats and Christian People's Party or Clericals) say that probably the Majority Socialists, who now have 182 seats, will lose one-third of these to the Independent Socialists, who are expected to emerge from the balloting with seventy members of the Assembly instead of twenty, which they now have. The political leaders say the Communists probably will have five representatives in the new Parliament, as the German Bolsheviks are well supplied with money, although their party organization is not wholly intact.

The extreme Reds expect to benefit through the recent rioting in the Ruhr and Saxony districts, while the Democrats and Clerical leaders say they expect to retain their present representation.

There is a strong effort being made by the Conservative Clericals in the direction of inducing the National Liberals to join the coalition bloc, not only for the purpose of fortifying it numerically as set off to the losses expected to be incurred by the Majority Socialists, but also because the Clericals feel the need of moral support in new quarters for their church school policies in defense of which they are virtually deserted by the Democrats and basically opposed by the Majority Socialists.

HUNGARY MOBILIZES IN FACE OF WARNING

Movement Against Reds Believed to Be Planned.

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PARIS, June 6.—In spite of the fact that the Council of Ambassadors sent a warning to Hungary recently against calling up military classes, reminding her that she is allowed only a voluntary army, reports continue to arrive here that Hungarians are mobilizing in the Eger district. The orders are understood to emanate from the Hungarian War Minister, who is demanding the return to the frontier service of all ex-soldiers and also all eligible men under 18 years. It is said that passports are being refused to all those who are capable of military service.

If the movement is not stopped the Hungarian force will menace other States, although it is suggested that the Hungarians, having failed to obtain the Allied permission to move against the Bolsheviks, may have decided to act upon their own initiative and support the Poles in the Ukraine advance.

22 NEGROES BEATIFIED.

Pope Performs Ceremony for Martyrs in Uganda.

ROME, June 6.—The ceremony of the beatification of twenty-two negroes, who died martyrs for the faith in Uganda under King Mwanga, was celebrated today with great pomp in the Basilica of St. Peter.

Cardinals, Bishops and other richly gowned officials, with missionary priests worn by their labors in torrid climates, passed up the centre of St. Peter's to receive the announcement of beatification from Pope Benedict.

During the afternoon the Pontiff descended to St. Peter's, accompanied by the Cardinals, to venerate the pictures and relics of these humble saints.

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BRITISH SHIPS FIRE ON KEMAL'S LINES

Turkish Nationalist Positions on Sea of Marmora Under Bombardment.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—British warships opened fire on Nationalist positions along the Gulf of Tenedos, near the mouth of the Bosphorus, late Friday night.

Constantinople was aroused by the heavy firing of the guns of the British warships. The Nationalists had approached close to the British entrenchments along the Gulf of Tenedos, where many British units are stationed to protect the troops guarding the railway.

The collapse of the Sultan's troops leaves the British alone to defend the railway terminals opposite Constantinople. A large number of French, British and American troops have entered land after escaping from the Nationalists.

It is reported that the Turkish National troops captured Bonatti, north of Adana, on May 30, taking prisoner a large number of French. The Turks are free to turn their entire strength in that area against Adana, Tarsus and Mersina, but say they do not want to take these towns lest they incur the ill will of the British and Americans.

Turkey Gets Fifteen Day Delay.

The Turkish Government has received a note from the Allies granting the Turks a delay of fifteen days in which to present their observations on the peace terms. Turkey had asked an extension until July in which to submit its answer.

"Turkey cannot live five years if the treaty is enforced as it stands," Damad Ferid Pasha, Premier, and brother-in-law of the Sultan, said today. He said he wanted the American people to know Turkey's sad position, believing the welfare of the world to be so interlocked with his country's that requests would be granted.

"Constantinople will die, for no great city can live without a hinterland," the Premier continued. "We had expected to have Turkey's arms and legs amputated, perhaps, but did not expect to have Turkey's head separated from the body and laid off alone to die. Turkey is as much as the Russians, and the world has great sympathy for the Russians."

Damad said the Nationalists were responsible throughout and declared that they are not really Turks. "Mustapha Kemal Pasha is a Salonica Jew. All Fud Bey, whose real name is Bilinski, is a Pole."

Treaty Enforcement Impossible.

Asked if Turkey would sign the peace treaty, Damad hesitated and then said: "I have no desire to make threats, but I do not see how it is possible to accept it. Oriental Thrace and Anatolia would not accept, and its enforcement would be impossible." Damad said he believed the Allies wanted a treaty that would end war, rather than continue those at present raging. He declared that the Nationalists had accepted the modifications of the peace terms concerning Thrace, Armenia and Smyrna were necessary for acceptance of the treaty. The Premier said other matters would be recognized to the loss of Mesopotamia, Syria and Arabia.

Referring to arbitration of the Armenian boundary by President Wilson, Damad declared: "Wilson and Mesut, which the treaty enables my President to give to Christians. I trust President Wilson will keep that in mind when deciding the boundaries." The Premier said that Batum was Armenia's natural port.

"We have proof that Russian Bolshevism is playing a prominent part in the unrest threatening Turkey and all the Near East," Damad continued. "The Russians have persuaded many ignorant Turkish peasants that Bolshevism is not inconsistent with Mohammedanism and we need fair treatment to avert the menace threatening the entire world."

PORTUGUESE PREMIER DIES.

Bautista Succumbs to Congestion of Lungs.

LISBON, June 6.—Antonio Maria Bautista, Portuguese Premier and Minister of the Interior, died at six o'clock this morning at the Ministry of the Interior. He was seized with a sudden attack about one o'clock yesterday during a Ministerial Conference. Physicians who were summoned to his bedside diagnosed the condition as congestion of the lungs. As this was the second attack which the Minister had suffered, there was great apprehension. His wife and two children were summoned to the Ministry, and remained until the end.

Manoel Preto, Minister of Justice, has been appointed Premier.

Senator Bautista was 57 years of age. He served in the African Colonies, where he won decorations, and for three years in France where he commanded a counter attack against the Germans in the battle of the Lys in April, 1918.

FRANCO-AMERICAN AMITY.

Folly to Believe It Cooled, Says M. Poincare.

PARIS, June 6.—Former President Poincare, in his weekly article in the "L'Express," recalls the celebration of Memorial Day. He declares that the Americans and French are united not only by love and sympathy but also by common interest.

M. Poincare said that the friendly feeling between the two countries has not cooled, and declares it would be folly to believe that the two peoples could drift apart in the future.

JAPAN NOT READY TO LEAVE SIBERIA

Tokio Issues Statement in Connection With Reported Decision to Withdraw.

TOKYO, June 4.—The Cabinet's reported decision partially to withdraw Japanese troops from Siberia is the subject of much discussion in the newspapers here. Replying to an inquiry concerning this, the Foreign Office made the following statement today:

"With reference to reports that the withdrawal of the Japanese expeditionary forces from Siberia formed the subject of a Cabinet meeting on June 1, various surmises that an actual decision has been reached seem to be in circulation. As a matter of fact the discussion related to the general policy and the practical to be observed in the negotiations between the Russian political groups and the Japanese military authorities in Siberia. It is needless to state that the time and extent of the realization of the policy thus determined depend entirely on the actual developments hereafter of the situation in the regions concerned."

An official added: "That is all we can say at present, considering the most delicate situation we are now facing in Siberia."

VLADIVOSTOK, June 4 (delayed).—Peace negotiations have been undertaken by the so-called Far Eastern Republic, the headquarters of which recently was established at Verkhne-Udinsk, with the Japanese. The military basis would be the disarmament of the troops of Gen. Senzara, Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian armies, and the evacuation of Trans-Baikalia by the Japanese.

Harmony appears to reign between the Moscow (Bolshevik) and Verkhne-Udinsk and Vladivostok Governments, the Soviet Government having recognized the two latter Governments, each of which is claiming independence.

JAPAN SENDS MORE TROOPS TO SIBERIA

Doubtful if Cabinet Knows of Move by War Office.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

TOKYO, May 10.—With considerable attempt to secrecy the War Office is continuing to dispatch new regiments to Siberia, whether as reinforcements or replacement troops is not known. Tomorrow a Tokyo regiment entrains for some port on the Japan Sea, there to take transport for Vladivostok. This is the first body of Tokyo garrison soldiers to move, the regiment in question being the Third Regiment of the Imperial Guard Division. Other regiments are being embarked this week from Hiroshima, the port from which the troops were all sent during the Russo-Japanese War.

Just how far the Cabinet is being consulted in this dispatch of troops to Siberia is not known, but it may well be that the Cabinet is not being consulted at all. The War Office is quite independent of the rest of the Government, a fact that was brought up time and again last week, when Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Henry Taft and other representative Americans were in consultation with the first body of Japanese representatives, including Viscount Kaneko, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Sakata and others, the conferences being in an effort to find some possible solution of the various questions at issue between the United States and Japan.

To these Americans it was explained very frankly that there are two governing forces in Japan, one representing the people generally, the other representative of the army and navy, with the latter as yet in control.

The Japanese put the matter this way: "In America, they said, you have your Federal Government and your various State Governments. Your Federal Government may be working harmoniously with Tokyo, while the California Government may be enacting legislation of the most provocative nature, and the Federal Government, although responsible to Japan in a certain sense, cannot develop during the war by American officers and soldiers who studied in French universities."

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URGES TROOPS FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA

New Governor Wants Force Sent There to Instal Him in Office.

CALIFORNIA, June 6.—A recommendation that 5,000 Mexican troops be sent to the port of Ensenada, Lower California, was telegraphed from here to-night to Gen. Alvaro Obregon at Mexico City by Baldomero A. Ahnada, Mexican de facto appointee to the Governorship of the northern district of Lower California.

Mexico City, June 6.—Retaliation of his assertions that the late President Carranza's death was due to suicide and the cowardice of his companions was the feature of brief declarations by Gen. Rodolfo Herrera upon his arrival in Mexico City last night for the purpose of rendering to President de la Huerta an account of his actions on the morning of May 21 at Tlaxcalantongo, where Carranza was killed.

Herrera asserted that he attacked 200 followers of Carranza with eighty men, and that the Carranza forces fled without attempting to defend the President, who was wounded and who on being abandoned, shot himself. He characterized the assertions of Carranza's followers as falsehoods and declared positively that he could prove his assertions by holding Carranza's blood stained pistol and other evidence.

Gen. Herrera's declarations made at Tampico and San Luis Potosi some time ago were similar to his present statement, but this is commanding more attention now because it was not certain that Herrera would come to Mexico City for the purpose of facing those who accused him of assassination.

Gen. Herrera said that his force lost five dead and wounded, while six Carranzistas were killed. He could not bring more than sixty prisoners to Mexico City, he explained, as was his intention, because the forces of Gen. Francisco Mariel and Col. Barrios, the leader in that section of Puebla, would not allow their passage.

Likewise, he charged that his despatches to Gen. Obregon giving an account of the battle and the suicide of Carranza had been intercepted by Gen. Mariel, and in consequence, only the account furnished by the Carranzistas was published.

VERA CRUZ FIGHTS BUBONIC PLAGUE

Sanitary Officers Supplant the Military.

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—Every effort is being made by the Government to combat the bubonic plague at Vera Cruz. Orders have been issued making sanitary authorities there the supreme power in the city, dominating even military officers. A troop train broke through the city yesterday, surrounded by Vera Cruz last week, and a warrant for the arrest of the General in charge of it has been issued.

Twenty-five cases, most of which have proved fatal, have been reported from Vera Cruz since the outbreak of the plague a week ago. Several other cases have been reported from cities near Vera Cruz. Two patients in a hospital in this city are under observation, being suspected of bubonic infection.

President de la Huerta stated yesterday he would, if necessary, accept assistance from the American Red Cross in the fight against bubonic plague in Vera Cruz.

Foeh Not Hurt by Collision.

PARIS, June 6.—Marcel Foeh, suffering no ill effects from the collision last night of his automobile with a taxicab, attended a ceremony at the Sorbonne today at which the people of Alsace and Lorraine presented him with a statue symbolizing Victory. Andre Leffevre, Minister of War, presided. The Mayors of Strasbourg and Metz made the presentation.

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